The United People of Yamato Are the Uniters Of Asia

Nippon Times

Through Unity and Determination to Anglo-Saxon Surrender

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BOSE ASKS INDIANS TO GIVE ALL-OUT AID TO AZAD HIND FAUJ

Netaji Avers Japan Has No Territorial Ambitions But to Oust Anglo-U.S. Influence

Special

RANGOON, April 4.—Subhas Chandra Bose, Head of the Provisional Government of Azad Hind, in another appeal to his fellow Indians to rally to the support of the Indian National Army in its historic fight for Indian freedom and independence, declared today that the Azad Hind Fauj was cooperating with the Japanese Forces in the present operations with the firmest conviction that Japan has no territorial, political, economic or military designs in India.

The present statement follows the Netaji's important declaration issued on March 21, marking the momentous advance of the Indian National Army into Indian territory. The Netaji stressed that the Provisional Government of Azad Hind with its army was now penetrating deep into Indian territory pursuing but one objective, namely to establish a national government of India based on the free will of the Indian people by driving out the Anglo-American forces from the land. He declared that the armed struggle launched by the Provisional Government of Azad Hind will be vigorously continued until the moment the Anglo-American forces are completely wiped out or driven from Indian territory.

The full text of the Netaji's proclamation follows:

Explains Mission

"Sisters and brothers! Under the leadership of the Provisional Government of Azad Hind which was formed on October 21, 1943 at Shonan by the unanimous will of the 3,000,000 Indians in East Asia, the Indian National Army has crossed the frontier and penetrated deep into Indian territory. The Provisional Government of Azad Hind, your Government, has only one mission to fulfill. That mission is to expel the Anglo-American armies from the sacred soil of India by its armed forces and then to bring about the establishment of a permanent national government of Azad Hind in accordance with the will of the Indian people. The Provisional Government of Azad Hind will continue the armed struggle until the Anglo-American forces are annihilated or expelled from India. While prosecuting the struggle for the complete liberation of India the Provisional Government of Azad Hind will push on with its work of reconstruction of the liberated areas.

"The Provisional Government of Azad Hind is the only lawful Government of the Indian people. The Provisional Government calls upon the Indian people in the liberated areas to render all assistance and cooperation to the Indian National Army and to the civilian officials appointed by the Provisional Government. The Provisional Government guarantees the safety of life and property of the Indian population in the liberated areas but will inflict severe punishment on those who carry on any activities which might be of help to our Anglo-American enemies or their allies or might disturb the work of reconstruction started by the Provisional Government. The Provisional Government calls upon the Indian people to cooperate wholeheartedly with our ally, the Japanese Army, who is giving unstinted unconditional assistance in defeating our enemies. In the last two years, the British have been strongly reinforcing themselves with troops from America, Australia, Chungking China, and east and west Africa.

"The Provisional Government, therefore, felt compelled to avail itself of the generous offer of all-out aid made by Japan whose armed forces have scored unparalleled victories over the Anglo-Americans since the beginning of the War of Greater East Asia. The Provisional Government of Azad Hind is supremely confident that the Indian National Army with the aid of the invincible forces of our ally, Japan, will crush the Anglo-Americans and bring about the complete liberation of India. The Provisional Government is fully convinced that Japan has no territorial, political, economic, or military ambitions in India. The Provisional Government is also convinced that Japan is interested only in destroying the Anglo-American forces in India which are the enemies not only of India but

(Continued on Page 2 Col. 3)

Churchill Declares 667,159 Britishers Lost During 4 Years

Special

LISBON, April 4.—Prime Minister Winston Churchill announced that Britain lost 667,159 officers and men during the first four years of the war. He gave the following figures: 158,741 dead, 78,204 missing, 139,219 wounded, and 270,995 taken as prisoners.

NIPPON OPERATIONS ISOLATING IMPHAL

Piercing Mountbatten's Silence A.P. Correspondent Admits Retreat to Manipur Plains

Domei

LISBON, April 4.—Although the headquarters of Admiral Lord Louis Mountbatten, Commander-in Chief of the anti-Axis forces in Southeastern Asia, today announced that no new change had taken place on the Indian Front, field dispatches indicate that the Japanese Forces which had completely cut off a commissary route of the Anglo-Indian army at a point north of Imphal are fighting their encirclement operations from the east and north in an attempt to isolate Imphal, it is reported from New Delhi.

Stressing the seriousness of the war situation north of Imphal, a Reuter correspondent in New Delhi today reported that the Japanese were continuing their drive toward Imphal and the situation permitted no optimism.

An Association Press correspondent also admitted that, no longer able to resist the Japanese attacks, the Anglo-Indian troops had been forced to withdraw to the Manipur plains after severe engagements in the jungles east of Imphal. The correspondent explained that the Anglo-Indian troops had been desperately resisting the Japanese on a plateau 48 kilometers east of Imphal during the last several days but were compelled to retreat as the Japanese fired the surrounding forests.

Meanwhile, a pessimistic view regarding the military and political situation in India was voiced by the New York Times in its editorial today. Pointing out that the success scored by the Japanese Forces was the subject of serious attention by political and military circles in the United States, the New York Times lamented that whereas the British forces which were to recapture Burma had suffered serious setbacks, the British were unable to alleviate the rising tide of political unrest in India. Declaring that the war situation in the northeastern part of India presaged the isolation of the forces under the command of Lieutenant-General Joseph W. Stilwell, Deputy Commander of the anti-Axis Forces in Southeastern Asia, the paper asserted that events clearly spoke of the effectiveness of the appeals made by Subhas Chandra Bose, Head of the Provisional Government of Azad Hind.

Hallau Bombed by Yanks

Special

BERNE, April 3.—A number of explosives and incendiaries also burst in the community of Hallau near Schaffhausen on Saturday when United States aircraft bombed the latter Swiss town, it was revealed today. One bomb exploded in a garden and set a nearby house afire. Fourteen bomb craters were found in the Hallau community, belated reports disclosed.

TAMMU IS OCCUPIED BY JAPANESE UNITS IN BORDER FIGHTING

Stronghold of Enemy 20th Division in Kabau Valley Falls Before Our Pressure

By S. NAKAJIMA
Of the Military Press Corps

FOREMOST INDO-BURMESE FRONT, April 4.—Tammu, stronghold of the enemy 20th Division in the Kabau Valley, has been completely occupied by the Imperial Japanese Forces.

After the fall of the semi-permanent fortress of More, four kilometers north of Tammu, on March 31, enemy troops of the 20th Division of about a brigade's strength on April 1 began to flee into the mountains northwest of the fortress in utter confusion as the Japanese put increasing pressure on them from the south and north. Japanese tank units also launched attacks from the east and rushed into Tammu in the wake of enemy remnants.

Foe's 17th Division Crushed
By S. NAKAJIMA, N. KUMAGAYA And T. NAMBU
Of the Military Press Corps

UNDISCLOSED BASE ON INDO-BURMESE BORDER FRONT, April 3.—The British-Indian 17th Division has been virtually annihilated as the 4,000 remnants of the same division left 975 dead behind, as ascertained up to March 30, together with 16 trench mortars and many other arms after severe engagements with the Japanese Forces and the Indian National Army at Singel, 20 kilometers northwest of Tonzan.

Besides these heavy losses, many wounded enemy soldiers are understood to have been carried to the rear after the battle.

Preparations Completed

All preparations for a decisive battle in the Imphal plains have been completed as the Japanese Forces are closing in on the plateau from three directions, according to Domei.

Japanese Air Units and Ground Forces reduced the More Fortress, four kilometers north of Tammu, on April 31, thus causing the enemy 20th Division to flee to the north from Tammu. At present, the remnants of the 20th Division and the reinforcements of the 23rd Division along the Tammu-Imphal highway north of More are facing annihilation as the Japanese Units are steadily driving the enemy into a tight encirclement cordon.

Meanwhile, the Japanese who have driven a wedge into the Kohima Road are continuing their irresistible advance along the Kohima-Imphal highway smashing all resistance offered by the Anglo-Indian forces. Headquarters of the anti-Axis forces in Southeastern Asia have admitted that the Japanese have reached a point 29 kilometers northeast of Imphal.

With the Japanese Forces converging toward the Imphal plains from three directions, current indications show the imminent commencement of a great campaign for the capture of this strategic area.

Discord Intensifies

Domei

UNDISCLOSED BASE IN BURMA, March 30.—The discord between the British and American air forces has been glaringly exposed by the failure of the enemy's glider-borne troops to obtain their objectives and the issue of who should assume the responsibility for the debacle threatens to gain ever-increasing intensity.

The glider-borne forces in northern Burma are in danger of facing extermination by the swift Japanese counter-offensive and the American air forces stationed in India are reports disclosed.

(Continued on Page 2 Col. 4)

U.S. Press Doubts Feasibility Of Island to Island Strategy

Japan's Mighty War Machine as Shown in Burma Will Prove Big Stumbling Block to Any Operations in Pacific, Declares New York Times

Domei

LISBON, April 4.—While the United Press boasts that the American attack on the Caroline Islands has manifested the determination of the United States to open a corridor across the Central Pacific reaching out to China via the Philippines, the New York Times warns that the success of Japanese arms in the Indo-Burmese border area proves the powerful nature of Japan's military strength and the difficulty of securing a decisive victory in the Pacific.

A United Press dispatch dated March 31 received here from Washington comments on the attack of the American task force on Palao as follows:

"The offensive launched by an American task force on Palao Island, is understood in Washington to be a prelude to a thrust of the American forces into the Japanese defense system in the Caroline Group.

"The United States naval authorities are pointing out that the offensive on Palao is still in progress but there is no indication at all as to whether a landing had been planned or not. In well-informed circles, it is doubted that such a plan existed since that would make it inevitable for the long supply line of the American forces to be exposed to the many powerful fortresses of the Japanese scattered throughout the waters in that zone.

"The present attack is generally believed to be only of a preliminary nature, an attempt to render Palao powerless before a real attack on one of the Carolin Islands. It has strengthened the determination of the American forces to open up a corridor across the central Pacific as far as China via the Philippines, as Admiral Chester Nimitz, Commander-in-Chief of the Pacific Fleet, has previously stated."

A New York dispatch of the United Press says:

"The attack of the American fleet on Palao was one of the most daring attempts made by the United States since the beginning of the war. The American navy has advanced beyond the Truk and Caroline bases still strongly defended by the Japanese.

"Neither the organization nor the strength of the task force is known but there can be no doubt that it includes aircraft-carriers, battleships, cruisers and destroyers.

"The spokesman of the Pacific Fleet Command is saying that the latest operation is a continuation of the attack delivered against Truk. The attack across the chain of Pacific islands will continue to be made hereafter."

The New York Times, on the other hand, commenting on the Palao attack says:

"The attempt on Palao marks a new peak in the American Pacific offensive. The series of operations recently conducted by the American forces are calculated to advance the so-called island-to-island campaign, which had been the subject of much debate, coupled with the basic Pacific strategy. In a war against Japan, a campaign from island to island is inevitable.

"Despite the fact, however, that the United States is dealing heavier and heavier blows, the Japanese still possess their fleet. Moreover, the success of Japanese land forces in Burma shows how still powerful is the Japanese Army and how far its arm can reach out. The road to victory in the Pacific still is far ahead."

SOVIETS REPULSED ON LOWER REACHES OF DNIESTER RIVER

Stiff Fighting Continues in Transnistria—Reich Defense In Odessa Area Strong

Special

BERLIN, April 4.—Though fighting activity in general has abated somewhat on the Eastern front as a result of changed weather conditions which have brought frost and snowstorms, stiff fighting continues in Transnistria without interruption, according to Transocean's military correspondent. Soviet divisions have advanced from the lower reaches of the Bug River via Landau Ochakov toward Tiligul and fighting is now in progress for the latter point. An attempt by the Soviet forces to cross near Novo Odessa was frustrated by a German counter-thrust the very moment the Soviet forces reached the western bank.

At the lower reaches of the Dniester River where the river is over 1,000 meters wide, the Soviet forces advancing along the road from Nikolaiev to Odessa were repulsed by strong German defensive fire on approaching the eastern bank of the river. Soviet pressure is being exerted uninterruptedly from the north against the area between Tiraspow and another point. Pressure is particularly strong on the western flank. The Soviet forces there are evidently planning to thrust along the lower Dniester with the aim of cutting off the German defense forces fighting around Odessa, thus to prevent their retreat westward across the river. All these Soviet thrusts were repulsed however and were unable to prevent a systematic withdrawal in a westerly direction.

German Defense Strong

The correspondent said that this German fighting force could be expected to continue its stubborn fighting with Odessa as its base and relying on this double, deeply-echeloned system of defense. In this effort the German forces will be greatly supported by the natural defense provided by two large lakes spreading for many miles toward the north.

In the area between the Dniester and the Pruth, the Soviet forces' intention to cut the German position along the Kishinev-Iassy railway by attempting a thurst in a southerly direction has failed to materialize because of the stubborn German defense. The Soviet forces have thus been deprived of their opportunity to dash for the lower reaches of the Pruth and the Danube delta. The Soviet forces employed in the attack on Jassy also failed to make any territorial gain. German and Rumanian counter-thrusts here repelled all Soviet attacks along the central reaches of the Pruth.

Soviet Attacks Abate

In the western sector the stormy attacks of the main Soviet forces have abated considerably. Soviet advance groups which succeeded in penetrating German forefields were repulsed and thrown back by German defense groups near Stanislav and Kolnea. The entire encirclement movement undertaken by the Soviet forces between Tarnopol and the Pripet spring district has made no westward headway for days. An energetically directed break-through effort from Brody in the direction of Lemberg suffocated in German defensive fire. Soviet spearheads were checked and hurled back by the German counter-thrusts.

Hard fighting continues in the encircled cities of Tarnopol, Brody and Kovel. The Soviet forces have so far been unable to storm and cap-

(Continued on Page 2 Col 5)

Okazaki Named Head Of Foreign Publicity In Succession to Hori

The appointment of Katsuo Okazaki, Embassy Counselor, as Director of Foreign Office Publicity Affairs succeeding Tomokazu Hori who succumbed to illness on March 24 was announced by the Foreign Office on Wednesday. Until recently Mr. Okazaki was Embassy Counselor in China. He was Consul-General at Calcutta and also at Canton. Simultaneously, Viscount Secichi Motono was promoted to Embassy Counselor and was ordered to assume his post in France, and Masutaro Inoue also was promoted to Embassy Counselor and was ordered to be stationed in Portugal.

CHENNAULT'S PLAN TO HIT JAPAN BARED

Instructions Said Air Raids Must Be Made Entirely by Chinese Crews

Details of the enemy's plan to air-raid vital areas in Japan Proper were revealed recently in the instructions given by Major-General Claire Chennault, Commander of the United States 14th Air Force in China, to Colonel Vincent, Commander of the first line units at Kweilin, and other officers, according to a special report to the Mainichi from an undisclosed base in China.

Baring the fact that the Yanks have no desire to sacrifice their lives in dangerous air-raids, Chennault says that "We must spare the blood of the American people as much as possible," and, "Air-raids on Japan must be made entirely by Chinese crews for they can be easily supplemented."

Chennault's instructions are as follows:

"As Japan has gained control of the Southern Regions she will be able to strengthen her position, as the war is prolonged. Therefore, if we want to hasten the end of the war we must air-raid Japan Proper. To do so, we must operate from bases in China because they are nearer to our objective than those we possess in the Pacific war theater.

"The 14th Air Force must fight rationally and effectively. We must spare the blood of American people as much as possible. It would be the most economical plan to carry out the operations to destroy Japan at the sacrifice of the Chinese under Chungking's control. We are not fighting Japan for the sake of Chungking—our aim is to utilize the regime for the execution of the general strategy of the U.S military command.

"The air bases at Kweilin, Kunming, Suichuan, Hengyang and other places in Chiang-controlled China enjoy many advantages despite the fact that they are subject to incessant Japanese attacks. The front-line bases of a year ago have become main strategic points and the emergency landing fields of a year ago have become front-line bases.

"The airfields at Kunming and other places are now being expanded by utilizing coolie labor and it is from those bases that our new super-heavy bombers will take off for air-raids on Japan.

"In our struggle with Japan we must use as much Chinese manpower as possible. The U.S.-Chungking joint air forces are now being enlarged and for this purpose, all Chungking youths between the ages of 18 and 23 must be mobilized.

"These youths will be trained and put into active service in our air force in the near future. Air-raids on Japan must be made entirely by

(Continued on Page 2 Col. 6)

487 ENEMY PLANES BLASTED IN MARCH BY OUR ARMY UNITS

Imperial Headquarters Reveals Big Blow Dealt to Foe in Asia War Zone

Maintaining unending offensive and intercepting operations against the enemy air force, Imperial Japanese Army Units shot down or damaged a total of 487 enemy planes during March in the vast war zone extending from the south to north including the China, Burma, French Indo-China, Thai, New Guinea, Bougainville and Bismark areas, the Imperial Headquarters announced at 3 p.m. Wednesday in its communique which gives the composite war results gained in these areas.

In the same period, the loss on the Japanese side only totaled 93 planes including those which either self-blasted or failed to return and the plan's which were damaged on the ground, the communique added. The communique follows:

IMPERIAL HEADQUARTERS' COMMUNIQUE
3 p.m., April 5

"The composite war results attained by the Imperial Japanese Army Forces during March in their offensive and intercepting operations against the enemy air force follow:

"1. Losses dealt to the enemy:
In China area:
Shot down ..... 9 planes
(of which two unconfirmed)
Damaged ..... 32 planes
In Burma area:
Shot down ..... 81 planes
(of which 23 unconfirmed)
Damaged ..... 51 planes
In French Indo-China and Thailand areas:
Shot down ..... 3 planes
In New Guinea area:
Shot down ..... 130 planes
(of which 20 unconfirmed)
Damaged ..... 17 planes
On Bougainville Island, in the Bismark Group and other areas:
Shot down ..... 98 planes
Damaged ..... 66 planes
Total ..... 487 planes
(of which 45 unconfirmed)

"2. Losses on our side:
Self-blasted or not yet returned ..... 44 planes
Losses on ground ..... 49 planes
Total ..... 93 planes."

CHUNGKING'S POLICY OF CENSORSHIP HIT

Special

LISBON, April 4.—Foreign correspondents in Chungking are complaining bitterly of the rigid censorship imposed by the authorities, according to dispatches received here. The restraints are said to be far from confined to news likely to be of military value to the enemy but to apply to any criticism of government policy, exposure of the differences between the Chinese Communists and the government and on coverage of news tending to suggest internal military or political disturbances.

One correspondent said that sharp words were exchanged between the correspondents and K. C. Wu, Chungking spokesman, at last press conference when Wu said that the press conference was not the place to discuss censorship. It was pointed out that Chiang Kai-shek makes several broadcasts annually but that nothing was allowed out until an approved version had been issued through Chungking's official General News Agency, usually involving a delay of seven to ten hours.

It was also said that even innocuous news items were not allowed transmission until seen by the censors. In support of their complaint, the correspondents said that the Chungking press and radio carried not a single word apart from the brief official statement denying the Tass statement about Chungking troops crossing into Outer Mongolia toward the end of last year.

German Consul Dies

Domei

SHANGHAI, April 5.—Heinz Laurenschlager, senior German consul at Shanghai, passed away at 8 p.m. on April 2, at the age of 50. After serving in China since 1923, he was assigned to the Philippines and again transferred to China as consul her

CHUNGKING REFUTES REPORT FROM TASS

States Report of Machine-Gunning From Planes in Sinkiang Incident Untrue

Special

LISBON, April 4.—The spotlight of the Soviet's foreign policy moved to the heart of Central Asia when the Soviet News Agency's message from Ulan Bator reported the conviction of the Mongolian people's Republic—Outer Mongolia—that in the event of any future violations of their frontiers by the Sinkiang troops it would oblige the Soviet Government to render the Republic all necessary help and support in accordance with the mutual aid pact of 1936, Reuters special correspondent in Moscow reports.

He said that informed circles in Moscow regarded the message as a warning to whomsoever it may concern to lay its hands off Outer Mongolia.

From press comments in Moscow it would appear that the Soviet Government is notifying everyone all round in a friendly but firm manner that it considers it has a big word to say in all parts of the world where its immediate or remote interests are concerned.

As against this, more than 24 hours after Chungking received the Tass report about the alleged Chinese armed intrusion into Outer Mongolia, the Central News, official Chinese news agency, released a short statement as follows:

"The contents of the Tass dispatch of April 2 from Urga (Ulan Bator) alleging that Chinese troops had opened fire with machine guns from airplanes are entirely at variance with the facts." It will be recalled that the Tass report warned that in the event of a similar frontier violation by Sinkiang troops, the Soviet Republic would, on the basis of the reciprocal assistance pact of 1936, be obliged to give the Mongolian Republic all necessary assistance and support to assure the security of Outer Mongolia.

Meanwhile, the Associated press report to New York from Chungking said that the Chinese denial came late from Chungking and added that the authorities there had not yielded to the correspondents for a statement on the situation in Sinkiang adjoining Outer Mongolia. This reticence added difficulty to separating the wheat of fact from the chaff of rumor, but there is no disputing that the military situation developed there has caused grave concern in Chungking, the report added.

REVOLTERS CAPTURE SALVADOR CAPITAL

Seized by Revolutionary Army Following Coup d'Etat; Power Plants Blasted by Rebels

Domei

LISBON, April 4.—San Salvador, the capital of Salvador, has fallen into the hands of the Revolutionary Army, according to information received here from Nicaragua giving a follow-up of yesterday's coup d'etat on the ousting of President General Maximilliano H. Martinez from office.

The report says that owing to the power generating stations of the capital having been destroyed by the revolutionists, the city is now in utter darkness.

Rebels Occupy Palace

Special

LISBON, April 4.—The revolt against the government of President Maximilliano H. Martinez of Salvador broke out on Sunday morning and the rebels occupied the Government Palace and a number of other buildings, the newspaper, Ultimas Noticias, quoting Radio Salvador declared. It is reported from Caracas.

The journal said that followers of Martinez were offering resistance from police headquarters. The nature of the revolt has not yet been learned but the movement against the established regime, which had been in office since 1931 is considered to be contrary to the interests of the anti-Axis, the paper observed.

Meanwhile, Salvador Ambassador to the United States, Hector David Castro, in Washington declared that he received a report from his Government saying that "a small subversive movement was in progress but the situation was entirely under control of the Government."

Marcel Blum Arrested

Special

LISBON, April 4.—The French police at Toulouse arrested Marcel Blum, brother of the exiled French premier Leon Blum, and his wife on the charge of having procured falsified credentials to hide their Jewish origin, it is reported from Vichy.

U.S., Iran Trade Pact Signed

Domei

LISBON, April 1.—President Roosevelt announced yesterday that a commercial treaty has been concluded between the United States and Iran, according to a Washington report.

Serious Threat to British War Industries Of Coal Miners' Strike Admitted by Bevin

Special

STOCKHOLM, April 4.—The extreme seriousness of the current coal miners' strike in Yorkshire was admitted today by British Labor Minister Ernest Bevin who declared, "What has happened this week in Yorkshire is worse than if Hitler had bombed Sheffield," according to a London dispatch. Bevin said that "thoughtless action and lack of discipline" had done serious harm to the British war direction.

"Great decisions on the whole question of industrial relations" were therefore to be expected in the coming days. In an implied threat to the strikers, Bevin declared, "We are not going to lose this war owing to apprentices or miners or anybody else," adding, "we cannot afford it, too much is at stake."

Meanwhile, the London correspondent of the Swedish newspaper, Gotborgs Handels, said that the coal strike in north England and Durham threatens to spread over district after district in South Wales, Scotland, Lancashire and Northumberland where about a quarter of a million workers may reject the Government's four year plan to stabilize miners' wages. This correspondent stated that it would be a serious threat to the British war industry.

Democrats in U.S. Vehemently Oppose Supreme Court's Decision on Negros

Special

LISBON, April 4.—A New York dispatch said that reactionary Democrats in the southern states had voiced vehement opposition against the Supreme Court's decision announced yesterday that Negros have a right in primary elections to nominate candidates for Congress, giving evidence of a firm determination to preserve white control of the election machinery.

Democratic leaders in the states of Alabama, Mississippi, Georgia, Florida, and Louisiana issued a statement alleging that the decision violated "states' rights," damaging the existing interracial relations in the south and threatening to bring about a serious situation. Florida's Democratic Committee chairman declared that the Democrats would resist any attempt of the Negros to participate in primary elections.

Meanwhile, Washington reports said that the Supreme Court's decision raised the possibility of some southern states abandoning the system of primary elections and returning to the method of selecting political candidates through conventions. Senator John H. Overton, Democrat of Louisiana, also indicated the possibility of abandoning the primaries to "maintain the rule of white supremacy."

Press Comments

Wednesday, April 5

INDOMITABLE SPIRIT AND UNCEASING EFFORTS

MAINICHI—For some time we had been told of no great change in the Pacific situation. However, this did not permit of any relaxation in our vigilance. It was not difficult to imagine that the enemy forces that had disappeared after being subjected to fierce attacks by our units in the Central Pacific, where they had come attacking here and there, would seize a new opportunity to come back with an added impact. Our Pacific units were, of course, fully prepared to meet such attacks at any point.

True to expectation, the Imperial Headquarters yesterday announced a new move on the part of the enemy. A powerful task force appeared in the waters south of the Caroline Islands on March 29. The Japanese intercepted it by aircraft and between that morning and April 1 they conducted attack after attack on that task force, sinking two cruisers and damaging or setting fire to four vessels including battleships, an aircraft-carrier and a large unspecified warship and others. Then the enemy, between March 30 and April 1, air-raided Palao, Yap and Mereyon and suffered the loss of more than 80 planes. The Japanese suffered some damage. Meanwhile, the enemy with land-based planes attacked various points in the Central and Southwestern Pacific and was repulsed with heavy losses.

From these enemy operations, we may infer that its plan is (1) to compress the ring of encirclement about us and (2) to cut off our communication lines, thereby pressing upon Japan Proper slowly. In a broadcast speech at the end of last month, Prime Minister Churchill pointed out the great caution with which the Japanese were fighting and admitted the difficulty of carrying out the operations against them. The impetuous Americans, however, are bending their whole energy on the enforcement of the plan in spite of the difficulty in the way. Thus the enemy has developed its strategic intention by appearing off the Bismarck Islands. Bougainville, New Guinea, Marshall Islands and East Caroline Islands, as if to surround our first line of defense in the Pacific. In order to enable his land-based aircraft to operate, he has built bases close to ours. Moreover, in preparation for future major operations, the enemy has turned out aircraft, landing barges and other arms in abundance and is furiously reinforcing the fighting units.

Viewing these enemy antics, we need not be surprised or entertain any misgivings. It is not only the enemy that is making preparations. The enemy, no matter how clever he may claim to be, cannot possibly make aircraft that can never be brought down or warships that are utterly unsinkable. The bases that the enemy has built are certainly not impregnable. Our Army and Navy are fully prepared and the 100,000,000 people behind the guns are united in one fiery ball of fighting flame. The enemy war leaders are worrying over the difficulties of attacking Japan precisely on these accounts.

But there is one point we must always bear in mind, namely, that for some time to come there will be no occasion in which we can say: "We have done all there is to be done." In order to deal the coup de grace to the enemy, we must produce more and more aircraft, warships, rifles, guns and armored vehicles. It cannot yet be said that we have reached the height of war.

On the western Indian border area the Japanese are achieving brilliant results. We must achieve similar brilliant successes also in the Pacific. They can only be achieved through an indomitable spirit and unceasing efforts on the part of the entire nation.

THE REASON FOR ENEMY'S DEFEATS

TOKYO SHIMBUN—The press has reported day after day the development of the Indian campaign, how speedily and smoothly it is being pushed in that theater of war. We cannot help feeling satisfied that the campaign is fast achieving the task not only of paving the way for the liberation of India but for completely blocking any aid to the tottering Chungking regime. We are filled with gratitude for the gallant fighting of our officers and men and of the Indian National Army, for we realize the great difficulties against which they are contending from the Fukawng area to the north and to the Bay of Bengal to the south across the steep hills of Arakan and Pa.okai.

On the other hand, we are led to wonder why the enemy, possessing adequate strength and enjoying the natural advantages of his steep hill positions, is suffering defeat after defeat in his engagements with the advancing Japanese and Indians. Our command and fighting morale may be superior to the enemy's, but the fighting strength of the enemy is not to be despised. Thus the reason for his poor showing must lie somewhere else besides poor strategy.

The chief reason, we think, is the utter lack of a definite strategic objective. It appears that the enemy has not been able to make up his mind whether it is to be a defense of India or a counter-offensive on Burma. This vagueness of purpose could not but result in a disruption of tactics. While the Stilwell scheme is to build the Ledo Road and use Chungking for the construction of bases in China, so that his main objective has been the wresting back of Burma, the Mountbatten concept is to strengthen the defense against southern Burma as the outer fringe of his India defense.

Thus, Stilwell and Mountbatten have divided up the allied forces to the north and south of the Burma border, presenting an appearance of a symmetrical disposition of forces on the Indo-Burmese border. However, when the Japanese-Indian Combined Forces broke through the central border at Tidim and Tonzan, the central border mountains became a serious obstacle in the way of massing the anti-Axis fighting strength. Thus, the 17th and 20th Divisions have been defeated and the 4th Army Corps, the main force of the enemy based at Imphal, is now on the verge of annihilation.

This shows that the United States and Britain, in spite of their common aim of counter-attacking East Asia, are markedly divided in interests and ideas as to how that common aim is to be pursued. Obsessed by these differences of interests and methods, they have lost sight of their goal. This is inevitable inasmuch as the United States and Britain are engaged in a contest to secure the greatest influence over Chungking. While Britain is striving to shift as much of the burden of sacrifice as possible onto the United States so as to preserve her own strength, the United States is equally determined not to be deceived. In this conflict the two Powers are prone to forget their common aim of overthrowing Japan. The inconvenient thing about this is that they are pitted against a Japanese command that is exceedingly quick to see an opportunity when it is offered. Thus they are daily demonstrating the fact that their long-cherished "road to Tokyo" is only a figment of the imagination.

THE ENEMY SHALL SUFFER

ASAHI—The exasperated enemy from March 31 to April 1 carried out attacks, as had been expected, against the Palao Islands, Yap Island and Mereyon Island, all of which lie in the inner circle of the Japanese South Sea Islands. What important bases the Palao Islands and Yap constitute in our defense of the South, or how far-reaching a significance those islands have as important points on the possible route to be chosen by the enemy, in his planned counter-offensive operations, we need not point out here. Further, the enemy, simultaneously with these operations, reportedly conducted frequent air raids against the Marshall Islands, the East Caroline Islands, the Bismarck Islands, and the New Guinea area with his land-based air units. In those moves of the enemy we can clearly see his ambitions.

Meanwhile, Japanese Air Units skilfully caught up with the enemy's task force, sinking two enemy cruisers and achieving other great war results, while Japanese Units who were on guard on those Pacific islands valiantly defied the enemy raiders and successfully repulsed them and moreover they shot down many of the enemy planes which tried to attack them. All this shows more than sufficiently how increasingly strengthened have grown our Japanese military positions, and yet the fact is to be remembered that no such importance and severity of the situation as is presented by the Pacific war situation today has ever before been seen in the history of Japan.

However, it has been nothing but our precious national tradition since ancient times to offer ourselves courageously to the State in time of national emergency. The road to victory cannot necessarily be smooth and easy to tread. Where the difficult situation is gone through, there is opened the road to victory, and our convictions to win sure victory remain firm and unshaken. We, the 100,000,000 people of this Empire, are thus only strengthened in our determination to deal the enemy instantly a really telling blow by using all our combined strength.

Censorship Tightened

Special

LISBON, April 4.—The Argentine Government further tightened its already strict censorship of all news by ordering radio broadcasting stations in Argentina to subscribe to the State-controlled Andi News Agency, it is reported from Buenos Aires. The order states that the radio stations must pay 10 per cent of their gross income for this news service. Stations failing to subscribe to the Andi will have their licences cancelled.

REICH UNITS BLAST ANTI-AXIS CONVOYS

U-Boats and Luftwaffe Sink or Destroy 202 Freighters In Three Months

Special

BERLIN, April 4.—During the first three months of this year, 202 enemy freighters aggregating 1,103,185 tons were totally or partially destroyed by the German Navy and the Luftwaffe, writes the D.N.B. military correspondent in connection with the latest successes scored by the U-boats.

These successes, the correspondent writes, compared with last year's results, show that the dangers to which the enemy supply lines are exposed have remained serious and that the enemy is compelled to adhere to the convoy system with all its difficulties and drawbacks.

He continues that the figure, which includes 86 fully laden enemy ships totaling 478,185 tons which were sunk, also indicates the strength of U-boat flotillas in action.

It is also noteworthy, he observes, that from January till March this year, Britain and the United States lost 65 of their fast destroyers and corvettes.

This means that both nations lost 118 modern destroyers during the last seven months and simultaneously reveals the new method of German naval warfare evidently aiming at weakening the enemy convoy protection with numerically small forces.

A rather interesting conclusion may be drawn from this fact as regards the German plans of future naval operations, he declared.

Yanks Raid Rumania

Special

BERLIN, April 4.—During the early afternoon hours today fierce aerial combats developed over Rumanian territory between Reich-Rumanian fighter planes and American bombers operating under a strong fighter screen.

Enemy formations also encountered concentrated gunfire which was intensified particularly in the environment of the Rumanian capital.

According to the news on hand so far, American bombers suffered considerable losses.

CHUNGKING MAKES PLAN TO EVACUATE POPULACE

Takes Step as Precautionary Measure Against Possible Japanese Air Attacks

Special

LISBON, April 3.—With the approach of the fine weather season between May and September, Chungking police authorities are preparing plans for the evacuation of over 160,000 people as a precautionary measure against possible Japanese air raids, according to a Reuter correspondent in Chungking.

The report said that Chungking Proper has a population of over 600,000 but the tunnels and dugouts in the city districts are only capable of accommodating 370,000.

The correspondent said that the Chungking people are hoping that the Japanese will direct their bombings to "more vital targets."

Bose Asks Indians To Give All-Out Aid To Azad Hind Fauj

(Continued From Page 1)

of Asia as well. The destruction of Anglo-American imperialism alone will terminate this war and bring peace to the world.

To Issue Own Currency

"In accordance with its status as an independent government, the Provisional Government of Azad Hind is arranging to issue its own currency in rupee notes of different denominations. But owing to the rapid development of the war situation culminating in our quick advance into India it has not been possible to bring into India in time the currency of the Provisional Government. Circumstances, therefore rendered it necessary for the Provisional Government to borrow from the Japanese Government currency (military rupee notes) already in its possession and to use that currency as a temporary measure. As soon as the Provisional Government's own currency is available the currency borrowed from the Japanese Government will be gradually withdrawn from circulation.

"Brothers and sister! Now that our enemies are being driven out of Indian soil you are becoming once again what you were before. . . namely, free men and women. Rally round your own Government of Azad Hind and thereby help in preserving and safeguarding your newly-won liberty.

"Subhas Chandra Bose, Head of State of the Provisional Government of Azad Hind, Supreme Commander of the Indian National Army."

Fuehrer's Headquarters

April 4

Our U-boats, operating in the Arctic during the last few days attacked enemy naval formations and sank 14 destroyers and corvettes including several large destroyers of the Tribal class.

In connection with these operations, carrier-borne British planes tried to attack a German naval base in northern Norway but the raiders were scattered by our defense and failed to carry out the attack. Four enemy planes were shot down by the battleship, Tirpitz, while two others were destroyed by a Reich patrol boat.

In the Eastern Front, renewed Soviet attacks west of Berdsovka were frustrated, while in the Chernovice area and north of the Dnjestr, our troops in difficult weather and terrain conditions are still engaged in heavy fighting. The town of Tarnopol was held against renewed violent attacks launched by the Soviets.

In the Brody area, the Soviets made several unsuccessful thrusts at several points, our troops counter-attacking and smashing several enemy formations.

Heavy local fighting was staged north of Kovel. South of Pleskau, the Soviets after having received reinforcements continued their attempts at breaking through but our troops in hard fighting again achieved a full defensive success and destroyed 21 enemy tanks. The Soviets in this sector thus lost 172 tanks within the last three days.

In Italy, strong enemy assault troops were repulsed northwest of Cassino and many enemy prisoners were captured.

American bomber formations made a terror attack against Budapest yesterday. Another but weaker U.S. bomber formation attacked the Hungarian capital last night and casualties and damage were caused in residential districts. Seventeen enemy four-engined bombers were downed by the German and Hungarian A.A. artillery as well as by German and Hungarian fighters.

Tammu Is Occupied By Japanese Units In Border Fighting

(Continued From Page 1)

making frantic efforts to replenish and succor the landed forces. For this purpose, formations of P-38 and P-51 fighter planes have been brought into action for guerrilla attacks on our air bases.

B-24 and B-25 bombers and transport planes have been mustered to intercept the attacks of our Wild Eagles and to transport desperately needed supplies. And, in the frantic efforts to maintain the supply route, the discord between the American and British air forces has been vividly revealed.

The American air forces in India had gradually gained greater voice with the completion of the air routes through Florida, Brazil, Africa and India since last year and by the unstable political situation in southwestern Asia as well as the ineffectiveness of the British air forces in western India.

Furthermore, the tragedy of the British land forces in the Arakans, the outspoken indications of loss of confidence in the anti-Axis forces on the part of Chungking, the successful interception of the movements of the American air forces in China and the imminent threat to the very maintenance of enemy air forces on the continent all brought the problem to the very doors of the American air forces.

The Americans, greatly perplexed, forced the British to form a division of glider-borne forces in East India.

The American air forces, as their share, assumed the responsibility of supplying Douglas C-3 and gliders as transport machines and firmly promised to keep up the supply of vital materials to the landed forces.

U.S. PRESSING PORTUGAL

Hull Working With Britain to Stop Wolfram Shipments to Reich

Special

LISBON, April 4.—Indicating that pressure is being brought to bear on Portugal, a Washington dispatch said that Secretary of State Cordell Hull, at today's press conference, told reporters that the United States Government had been working for some time and would continue to work with the British "to prevail upon the Portuguese to cease sending wolfram to Germany." Hull's reply came in answer to a correspondent's reference to a statement in the Commons today in which a British spokesman revealed that the Portuguese were insisting on sending substantial amounts of wolfram to Germany, thereby "helping the enemy's war effort."

Quake in Norway

Special

STOCKHOLM, April 3.—A rare case of an earthquake in Norway was reported from Christianstad, where the inhabitants of the district experienced several shocks on Sunday, some of which were sufficiently severe to produce cracks in the walls of some houses.

JEWS IN PALESTINE ACCUSED BY BRITISH

Jewish Authorities on Other Hand Blame Ineffective Police For Terrorism

Special

LISBON, April 4.—Responsible British and Jewish authorities exchanged criticisms over the recent terrorism in Palestine which led to more than 60 arrests, and a British spokesman charged that the Jewish community "had failed to cooperate in running thugs to earth," according to reports from Jerusalem.

Meanwhile, the Jewish authorities held that the Palestine police under British leadership were ineffective.

Outbreaks had developed on the expiration of the British White Paper on March 31 which authorized the movement of 75,000 Jews into Palestine. British spokesman J. V. Shaw, Chief Secretary in Palestine, said that the situation had improved with the arrests, but he could not tell how long the period of quiet will last.

CITIZENSHIP FOR INDIANS URGED BY U.S. JOURNAL

Baltimore Sun Says Discrimination Not in Line With Atlantic Charter

Special

LISBON, April 4.—Declaring that "all the old bogies of influx of cheap labor and the rush to our shores of great numbers of the undesirable Orientals have long since been laid bare," the Baltimore Sun in a leader today exhorted the U.S. Congress to take favorable action on the recent resolution of the Indian Council of State which urged that steps be taken to obtain the right to American citizenship for Indian nationals living in the United States, according to a Washington dispatch.

The Baltimore Sun said, "Such action should serve as a reminder to Congressmen that, on the subject of citizenship for Orientals, it has some unfinished business."

Continuing the paper stressed that the Indians have made a notable contribution to the anti-Axis cause in the way of manpower and adds, "but more important than any such immediate consideration is the principle at issue. As long as the Indians are excluded from the United States as immigrants and potential citizens, we are maintaining special discriminations which are hardly consistent with such lofty professions as those contained in the Atlantic Charter."

Soviets Repulsed On Lower Reaches Of Dniester River

(Continued From Page 1)

ture any of these cities. An attempt made by the Soviet forces north of Kovel to outflank the German forces there has slowed down. By mere local thrusts the Germans here were able to advance their positions. After the collapse of a giant Soviet drive in the direction of Mogilev, the central section of the Eastern front is again quiet. In the northern section the battle of Pskov continues, with the German forces there having scored complete successes in yesterday's fighting.

Italian Front Lively

Special

BERLIN, April 4.—With improving weather conditions, lively reconnaissance and shock-troop activity have started on the Nettuno beach-head front, according to a report from the Italian front. The report said that German long-range batteries shelled Anglo-American disembarkations in the ports of Anzio and Nettuno and that judging from the constant reinforcement of the enemy forces as well as the fierce artillery fire on certain points west of the Anzio-Aprilia road a resumption of Anglo-American activity had to be expected.

The report said that in the Cassino area, General Mark Clark's formations made some attacks against the eastern part of the town but that they were repulsed. Northwest of Cassino a German scouting detachment consisting of paratroops and pioneers made a surprise attack and took an Anglo-American strong point. The enemy position was blown up and the surviving enemy soldiers taken prisoner. The report added that there was local fighting activity north of Arielli and that a German detachment blew up a fortified group of houses. A United States commando outfit trying to sneak through the German lines under cover of darkness was completely wiped out, the report also disclosed.

Celebes Collects 1,000,000 Guilders To Build Aircraft

Domei

MACASSAR, April 5.—The drive for the contribution of funds for the construction of Japanese naval planes in Celebes, which was started in October last year under the sponsorship of the Celebes Newspaper Publishing Company, is making brilliant progress. The sum collected up to March 28 passed the 1,000,000 guilder mark. Though originally aimed solely for Japanese residents in Celebes, the movement was later supported by enthusiastic native inhabitants.

Chennault's Plan To Hit Japan Bared

(Continued From Page 1)

Chinese fliers for they can be easily supplemented. Their loss will cause no worry to us and the people at home. The stringency of the war situation requires that such a sacrifice should be made.

"In order to carry out an effective land and air attack on Japan, the Japanese troops in China must be driven out. And for that end, the enemy's air force must be wiped out. However, in this we are confronted with a difficult task for the Japanese Air Force is exceedingly powerful.

"As we must save our fighting strength for raids on Japan, we must avoid direct clashes with this mighty force and thus it is incumbent upon us to restrict our operations at the moment to the cutting off of Japanese supply lines.

"The final objective is to raid Japan. The unit that will receive the first order to go so will be the 14th Air Force. Many difficulties will confront us in this operation. First is the Japanese Air force in China, but as the war front in this area extends for over 4,300 kilometers in length, our planes will be able to slip through the Japanese cordon.

"The second problem is that presented by weather conditions. July and August are the most favored months for air action, but we need not worry unduly over this question because war operations are not always controlled by weather conditions.

"The best plan to raid Japan would be to leave the bases in China at night and attack the objectives at the crack of dawn. Daylight raids would be disastrous. Night attacks are advisable because they limit our losses to a minimum, and because their effect on a people's morale is greater than that caused by a daylight raid. Blind bombings on a large city at night are very effective.

"This time we must do the job properly. The first raid on Tokyo was carried out on too small a scale and only resulted in 'educating' the Japanese. The 14th Air Force will never repeat the same mistake—the bombing of Tokyo must be made effectively and on a grand scale."

Kwantung Governor Named

The appointment of Toshio Imayoshi, Director of the Manchoukuo Affairs Bureau of the Greater East Asiatic Affairs Ministry, as Governor of Kwantung Province succeeding Yoshio Yanai was announced by the Cabinet on Wednesday. Michizo Yamakoshi, Counsellor of the Greater East Asiatic Affairs Ministry, was given the post vacated by Mr. Imayoshi.

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TSUSHIMA ADMIRES MANCHOU ADVANCE

Declares N. China Has Much to Learn From Northern Neighbor After Week's Tour

Special

PEKING, April 4.—Facts gleaned from a week's series of conferences he had conducted with the military and governmental leaders as well as with the industrial magnates of Manchoukuo point to the conclusion that North China has much to learn from her northern neighbor, Juichi Tsushima, President of the North China Development Company, told the press today upon his return from a visit to Manchoukuo.

The President expressed both surprise and admiration for the swift progress of the industries of Manchoukuo which he witnessed during his visit for seeking ways and means for furthering economic collaboration between China and Manchoukuo.

He said that he had completed various concrete arrangements for cementing further the Sino-Manchoukuo economic relations, thus furthering their contributions to Japan's war efforts.

These arrangements include supply of lumber, idle electric generating facilities and raw materials for the production of iron ore as well as cardinal foodstuffs from Manchoukuo, he stated.

He added that through cooperation by the North China Development Company and the Manchuria Industrial Development Corporation priority will be given to the supply of these materials and facilities from Manchoukuo to North China in the near future.

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KIRK, CHARLES GIVEN NEW POSTS IN ITALY

Special

LISBON, April 4.—Alexander Kirk, American Minister to Egypt, was appointed by President Roosevelt as the United States member of the Advisory Council for Italy, Stephen Early, the President's secretary, announced today, according to a Washington report.

Kirk will have the personal rank of ambassador. Early also stated that Robert Murphy, who has been the United States representative on the Council, will return to his position as political adviser on the staff of the anti-Axis commander-in-chief.

Meanwhile, a London dispatch revealed that former British Ambassador to Brazil, Sir Noel H. Charles, is to succeed Harold MacMillan, British Resident Minister, as member of the Advisory Council for Italy.

Charles will have the title of High Commissioner and will live in Italy where the headquarters of the Council will be established. He is now on his way to Italy.

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BIG INCREASE SEEN IN AIRCRAFT OUTPUT

New Fiscal Year Will Be Marked by Intensified Mobilization of Materials

The fiscal year 1944-45 which has already begun will be marked by a far greater effort to produce goods and services for meeting the needs of the war situation in the year which is said to be decisive for the War of Greater East Asia, according to the Asahi.

During the new fiscal year there will be an increased mobilization of manpower, materials, and capital for production, especially of aircraft.

Four considerations governed the conduct of war-time economy in Japan during the last fiscal year. In the first place, it was necessary to attach supreme importance to the question of transportation. In the second place, the principle of attending to the needs of the more important of the war industries needed to be adopted. In the third place, there had to be a coordination in the work of planning for the State, and in the fourth place, more detailed measures for the enforcement of such plans were worked out.

Needless to say, in the new fiscal year not only will these four considerations continue to govern the conduct of war-time economy, but there will also be a greater concentration of effort on the attainment of the objects sought.

Aircraft Output Stressed

Above all, an increased production of aircraft will be sought. The importance attached to this special problem by the authorities responsible for the production of war materials during the next 12 months was revealed in a radio address in January by Vice-Admiral Takijiro Onishi of the Munitions Ministry. During the course of his speech he announced that the amount of aircraft to be produced by Japan in the fiscal year 1944-45 ending March 31, 1945, had been fixed on the basis of the conclusions reached after an examination of the nation's power and resources. Declaring that there would be a definite increase in the production of aircraft during the fiscal year 1944-45, he made the reassuring statement that he had every reason to think that if the goal were attained, there would be a radical change in the whole war situation. Japan will once again have the initiative in her own hands, he said.

In this connection, Prime Minister Hideki Tojo stated before the Diet in January that twice as much aircraft as was turned out in the previous year was being produced at present.

It is now up to the people to insure that the fiscal year 1944-45 sees the production of a far greater number of planes than were produced in the previous fiscal year, says the Asahi.

The key to the solution of the problem of increased aircraft production lies in a speedy increase of the necessary materials. Various kinds of duralumin constitute the principal parts of an airplane. In the plane manufactured by the Aircraft Research Institute which made a record-breaking long-distance flight, the proportion of duralumin used was 68.2 per cent, that of alloys of magnesium 2.8 per cent, that of steel 14.5 per cent, and that of other materials combined 14.5 per cent. Though a warplane differs from this Aircraft Research Institute plane, the fact remains that duralumin is most predominant among the materials needed in its manufacture.

Light Metals Needed

Light metals are also used to a great extent in the motors for planes. The materials used in the manufacture of foreign motors are: ferro-alloys 24 per cent, light metal alloys 53.5 per cent, non-ferro alloys 4 per cent, and non-metals 0.5 per cent. Thus, it can be readily seen that an increase in aircraft production necessitates an increase in the output of light metals.

The duralumin production in Japan compares favorably with that of America and Britain. Though there are various kinds of duralumin, that which is used in the making of the more efficient of the warplanes is the product of a special process—the super-duralumin which was discovered by Dr. Tanaka and Mr. Kitahara of the Sumitomo Light Metal Industries. This super-duralumin is extremely hard as compared to other duralumins. It was used in the production of the planes which attacked Pearl Harbor and in the Battle off Malai. The extraordinary feats accomplished by those special planes prompted the enemy to make inquiries about the materials used in their manufacture. However, the enemy has not yet discovered a duralumin which can stand comparison with our super-duralumin, says the Asahi.

As for the light metals, the authorities concerned are doing their utmost to bring about an increase in their output. This month of April will see the launching of a special movement to increase production. Arrangements have been made for the producers to have priority over others in the satisfaction of their requirements of the necessary materials. Furthermore, the prices set by the producers for their goods have been raised. A system of grants for the encouragement of those turning out aluminum and other important light metals has been put into force. Needless to say, the amount of light metals produced during the latter half of the past fiscal year and the first six months of the present one, will have a decisive influence on the production of aircraft during the present fiscal year.

Shipping Facilities Vital

In order to produce a ton of aluminium, two tons of alumina and from 21,000 to 25,000 kilowatts of electric power are required. To produce two tons of alumina, four tons of bauxite and an equal amount of coal are required. Since ships are the principal means of transporting bauxite and coal to Japan, the problem of increasing shipping facilities is as vital as that of increasing aircraft. The Asahi recalls that in the last session of the Diet, Prime Minister Tojo stated that the damage sustained by our shipping during the present war must not be taken lightly. Speaking before the same Diet session, Navy Minister Shigetaro Shimada voiced his firm conviction that Japan's shipping could and would be doubled during the fiscal year 1944-45.

Ex-Envoy Ott's Son, Helmut, Dies Fighting In Battle With Soviets in Vitebsk Sector

Probationary Officer Helmut Ott, son of the former German Ambassador to Japan, Eugen Ott, met a glorious death at Vitebsk on the Eastern Front on February 6 this year, says a recent Berlin dispatch to the Yomiuri-Hochi.

Probationary Officer Ott's heroic death was reported to a friend of former Ambassador Ott who had assumed the guardianship of Helmut in Germany.

In the early part of last year, Helmut hurried back to his homeland to join the German forces. He entered the Artillery Training Institute and as a promising officer was dispatched to the snow-covered fields on the Eastern Front. Although only 19 years old, Probationary Officer Ott has left behind a brilliant record of his valorous deeds.

Interviewing Helmut's guardian at his home, the correspondent gathered the following details of the last days of the "valiant German warrior brought up in Japan."

Helmut received rigorous training at an Artillery Training Institute from February to November of last year. Following that, he was dispatched to Vitebsk, the center of desperate fighting on the Eastern Front.

Toward the beginning of February a strong offensive was launched by the Soviets in this sector. Probationary Officer Ott and his artillery unit intrenched themselves in a position, where snow lay over a foot deep, to stave off the Soviet offensives. The fighting reached its highest pitch on February 5.

On this day, a shell splinter ripped through Helmut's right thigh. However, the severity of his wound did not keep Helmut from encouraging and spurring his subordinates to still greater resistance. He kept this up until the night of the following day.

On the fatal day of February 6, shrapnel from an exploding shell gored deep into Helmut's body. The crimson blood of the fiery spirited German youth stained darkly the white snow on the Eastern battlefield.

TOTAL WAR EFFORTS URGED IN CELEBES

Assemblymen at Macassar Rally Exhort People to Up Food Output

Domei

MACASSAR, April 4.—With grim determination, each assemblyman attending the mass meeting held here yesterday afternoon sponsored by the Macassar Municipality, exhorted their fellow countrymen to exert greater efforts toward the reconstruction of Celebes as part of the program for the establishment of the New Order in Greater East Asia.

In the course of the meeting, Assemblyman Haji Noesoe Mananghasi said that Japan, while pushing ahead in the campaign against the Anglo-Americans, accorded signal honor to the people of Celebes which they had never experienced during Dutch rule.

He urged his fellow countrymen to live up to this honor by wholeheartedly participating in the construction of Greater East Asia by accelerating the reconstruction of Celebes.

Reminding his countrymen of the slavish treatment imposed upon them by Dutch rulers in sharp contrast to the honorable status accorded them by the Japanese Government, he concluded that it is crystal clear what course they should take.

Another assemblyman, L. A. Tyaro, strongly urged Indonesians in southern Celebes to exert their utmost for boosting foodstuff production.

Pointing out that women, who comprise one-half of the 3,000,000 population, still remain available for labor mobilization, he declared that there is ample room for stepping up production.

INDIANS OF CEBU GIVE THANKS PARTY

Japanese, Filipino Officials Invited for Encouraging and Aiding Freedom Fight

Special

CEBU, April 4.—In view of the successes achieved by the Japanese and the Indian National Armies in crossing the Indo-Burma border into India, members of the local chapter of the Indian Independence League gave an appreciation dinner today for the Japanese and Filipino officials here for the aid and encouragement given the Indians in the struggle for freedom from British and United States tyranny.

The dinner was attended by Paulino Gullas, Commissioner for Visayas; Jose Dercado, Governor of Cebu; Kyosaku Mogaki, Japanese Consul at Cebu, and Japanese military officials as well as other leading Japanese and Filipino citizens.

During the course of the gathering, the chairman of the Cebu Chapter of the Indian Independence League expressed gratitude to the Japanese and Filipinos for aid in making possible the Indian National Army's drive into India and at the same time voiced firm determination on behalf of the Indian residents to do their utmost in driving out the Anglo-American foes from India.

He added, "We join the Indians in Greater East Asia and India itself in praying for the victory of the Indian National Army over the enemy."

Indians Make Donation

Domei

MANILA, April 4.—Profoundly impressed by the entry of the Indian National Army into India, the Indian residents here donated 3,000 pesos as funds for the relief of the Japanese wounded soldiers.

Furthermore, the Indian Independence League in Davao has decided to collect monetary contributions from April 6 as manifestation of the Indian residents' gratitude toward the Japanese Forces.

RITES FOR ITALIAN HERO

Mass of Requiem Held Here for Donati Who Died Last Year

Members of the Italian community held a Mass of Requiem on Tuesday at the Church of Santa Teresa, Kojimachi-ku, in memory of their fellow countryman, Nicola Donati, who died last year while serving his country.

Present at the Mass were Colonel Omero Principini, Temporary Protector of Italian Interests in Japan, and officials of the Italian Embassy.

A group of sailors sang a part of the Mass in Latin under the direction of Monsignor Cimatti.

BURMA NAMES DELEGATES

2 Selected to Attend Medical Congress in Nanking

Domei

RANGOON, April 4.—Burmese delegates to the Third Greater East Asia Medical Conference to be held in Nanking on April 24 were disclosed on April 1 by the Burmese Government.

Burma for the first time will be represented at the conference by Dr. U Ba Than Chain, Director of the Medical Administration, as the chief delegate, and Dr. U Maung Gale, Director of the Bureau of Public Health and Administration.

STABLE CONDITIONS PREVAILING IN CEBU

Provincial Treasury Has Surplus Funds; There Are No Unemployed in City

Domei

MANILA, April 4.—Cebu Island, one of the fertile provinces of the Visayan group, has attained remarkable progress in all fields of activity, according to reports received from leading officials of the province.

Since its occupation by Japanese Forces shortly after the fall of Bataan, all 51 municipalities in the Province have been reorganized, financial stability achieved, health work fostered and public works facilities enlarged.

Attesting to the Island's sound financial condition, Pastor de la Serna, Acting Provincial Treasurer, reported that Cebu Province obtained a surplus of 46,329 pesos in 1943.

He added that in January and February this year, the Province realized an income of 56,645 pesos mostly due to the prompt public payment of taxes.

On the other hand, Cebu City registered a surplus of 124,403 pesos last year, while the estimated income of this year amounts to 337,061 pesos, making the total of 461,464 pesos available for expenditures this year.

Regarding the progress of public works reconstruction, L. J. Pranis, Provincial engineer, reports that of 1,100 kilometers of roads before the war, 50 kilometers have been reopened to traffic. Thirty-four municipalities have now been connected to the capital with roads. In addition, he stated that the city water-works have been functioning normally since July 1942.

Health work is also keeping pace with other activities. Ivella Rica, District Health Officer, and P. G. Matias, City Health Officer, reported that an extensive vaccination campaign against typhoid, cholera and dysentery has been waged in order to prevent the outbreak of epidemics.

The Kalibapi Movement is likewise gaining ground in Cebu. A Kalibapi Executive Officer reported that the membership has risen to 15,000, including 4,728 women.

Attesting to the excellent labor situation, Segundo Capada, Government Labor Inspector in the Province, said that there was not a single worker without a job in Cebu City, while there are still more jobs that can be filled.

It was also disclosed that the Island will launch an extensive food production campaign, assuring self-sufficiency in all essentials.

BURMA PLANS TO RAISE PRODUCTION OF RUBBER

Material Will Be Used to Manufacture Substitute for Gasoline and Lamp-Oil

Domei

RANGOON, April 1.—Burma, which in prewar days exported nearly 90 per cent of her total production of rubber, found herself with an excess of the material for a time after the start of the War of Greater East Asia. Consequently Burma curtailed production and recently decided on a rubber policy for the new fiscal year due to the discovery of new uses for the material.

Under the policy, those of the rubber plantations which were closed due to the war will be reopened. Some of the rubber will be used in the making of bags for minerals and the rest will be turned into substitutes for gasoline and lamp-oil.

Azad Hind Men Promoted

Domei

RANGOON, April 4.—The Headquarters of the Indian National Army today announced the promotions to the rank of colonel the following lieutenant-colonels: A. C. Chatterji, Administrator-General of the Free Indian territory, A. D. Loganadan, High Commissioner for the Andaman and Nicobar Islands, J. K. Bhonsale, Chief of Staff of the Indian National Army, and M. Z. Giani, Unit Commander of the Indian National Army.

East Asia Round-Up

To Buy Mares

Domei

HANOI, April 5.—The Government-General of French Indo-China, which recently banned the participation of mares of seven years or over in horse racing, has decided to purchase all excellent conditioned mares for breeding purposes. It further announced that horse breeding in Annam, Tonking and Cambodia will be placed under unified regulations.

Medical Laboratory Set

Special

DJAKARTA, April 5.—Through the amalgamation of four medical research institutions in Semarang, a central Java medical research laboratory will be established shortly.

Wins Golf Tourney

Special

MANILA, April 5.—Aurelio Montinola, Jr., captured the 1944 golf flag tourney at the Wack Wack Golf and Country Club, at Mandaluyong links, while Horacio A. Santos came second.

Japanese Win Baseball

Special

MANILA, April 5.—In a softball baseball game here on April 3, the Japanese officials defeated the Filipino Cabinet members by the score of 9 to 5. Participants were all over 50 years of age.

Thai Weekly Appears

Special

BANGKOK, April 5.—The first weekly journal to be published in Thailand outside of Bangkok made its appearance on April 3 in Petchaboon under the title, Petchaboon Chai.

Welfare Stations Open

Special

MANILA, April 5.—Eight more welfare stations under the City Department of Health and Welfare have been opened in various parts of the city as units of health centers.

Hails Military Day

Domei

HSINKING, April 5.—The Manchoukuo Military Affairs Bureau in a statement hailing the decision to set aside the anniversary of the conscription system in Manchoukuo on April 15 as National Military Service Day, declared that in the past four years since the conscription system was initiated, the Manchoukuo Army has held up its prestige and defended the nation as a wing of the Japanese Army.

Savings Account Soars

Domei

SHONAN, April 5.—Over ¥8,500,000 was saved by the Malai population during the savings month launched by Malaian banks which was concluded on March 15. Of this gigantic sum saved in fixed deposit accounts, the Chinese community tops the list with ¥3,234,868, representing about 38 per cent of the savings. The Japanese nationals run a close second with ¥2,701,000 or 32 per cent with Indians running third with ¥2,235,687 or 26 per cent.

Co-Education Abolished

Domei

DJAKARTA, April 5.—Co-education in high schools was abolished on April 1, by the Japanese Military Administration in Java effective the same day. The girls' schools will be divided into girls' middle schools and house-keeping schools.

Filipino Farmers Aided

Domei

LEGASPI, April 5.—In line with the Government policy to give all-out aid to farmers, various irrigation projects in Oas and Bacacay, Albay Province, are now being rapidly constructed.

Chinese Federation Created

Domei

HANOI, April 5.—To give proper guidance to the Chinese residents in Haiphong numbering more than 20,000, the Haiphong Chinese Federation was recently inaugurated.

Engineering School Opens

Domei

BANDOENG, April 4.—With a view to training technical students in Java and other parts in the Southern Regions, the University of Engineering was opened on April 1. The University, which is the first of its kind in the Southern Regions, will be divided into Departments of Applied Engineering, Architecture, Machinery and Electricity.

MONEY UNIFICATION DECIDED BY CHINA

Central Reserve Bank Notes to Take the Place of FRB Currency in Huaihai Province

Domei

NANKING, April 3.—The Central Reserve Bank's first unification in the monetary system in Huaihai Province, making the Central Reserve Bank the sole circulating medium in that province, is rapidly taking shape with the government withdrawing all federal notes now in circulation there in the three weeks from April 10.

Some time ago the finance authorities of the National Government stopped the issuance of new Federal Reserve Bank notes in Huaihai Province.

After April 30, all official organs will discontinue accepting Federal Reserve Bank notes in payment of dues and taxes and bank loans, and all future transactions will be carried out in Central Reserve Bank currency.

In this connection, the Japanese Embassy issued a statement commending the smooth progress the National Government has made in economic and financial fields.

The rate at which the Federal Reserve Bank notes are to be redeemed will be FDR Dollar 18 to CRB Dollar 100.

Beginning from May 1 only CRB notes will be in circulation in Huaihai Province, the statement asserts. The Embassy authorities have advised Japanese residents to exchange their FRB holdings into CRB currency and so cooperate with the National Government.

CONSCRIPTION TEST STARTED IN CHOSEN

Physical Examinations Begin April 1; Number of Volunteers Increasing

Domei

KEIJO, April 5.—The first physical examination for Chosenese youths of conscription age since the adoption of the conscription system in Chosen in May, 1942, got under way from April 1 and will be continued until the middle of August.

Chosenese youths between the ages of 17 and 21 who lack full schooling have been receiving a special preparatory training, to qualify them for military service, since December 1942 at 2,698 places throughout the country. Excellent results have been attained.

The special Military Volunteer System adopted in October last year has been enthusiastically welcomed in Chosen.

Some 964 youths still attending school in Chosen have volunteered for service, while 1,388 Chosenese, enrolled in schools in Japan, have returned to their home towns to enter military service.

Meanwhile, military schools for younger Chosenese volunteers are receiving an increasing number of applicants. Aviation schools have been immensely popular among young Chosenese.

At other military schools, including communication, artillery, gunnery and anti-aircraft, an increasing number of young volunteers has been enrolling yearly.

MUSIC PRIZE GIVEN TO BUNRAKU ARTIST

Koutsubodayu Toyotake's Art Recognized by Imperial Academy of Literature

Koutsubodayu Toyotake, the head reciter of the Bunrakuza puppet show, Osaka, has been awarded the 1943 prize in the music division of the Imperial Academy of Literature and Arts, according to decisions reached on April 4. There were no awards this year in the first and second divisions of arts and literature respectively.

The honor conferred on Koutsubodayu makes the second in the field of music following that of Motonari Iguchi, pianist, last year, and is the fifth Imperial Academy of Literature and Arts prize to be awarded since the establishment of the prize system in 1941.

The well known Bunraku reciter is 67 years old and was born in Asakusa, Tokyo. His exquisite technique has reached the consummate heights of a master artist. The 1943 prize offered by the President of the Board of Information for the best performance of classical drama was awarded to Koutsubodayu for his performance of "Kagamiyama," a vendetta drama, at the Shimbashi Embujo Theater in Tokyo.

The greater part of Koutsubodayu's life has been devoted to the puppet show stage and he has not only contributed toward the development of this art, but his personally-collected library of writings pertaining to the puppet show has proved a valuable source of reference in the study of the history and development of this field of art.

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TOKYO, THURSDAY, APRIL 6, 1944

Anti-Axis Disunity

The renewed demand for a "united allied foreign policy" by the New York Times in its editorial on March 29 is a complete refutation of the flaunted claims of the anti-Axis countries about fighting for a "common" objective. It is an admission of the morbid, rankling discord existing at the present moment among the United States, Britain and the Soviet Union whose national aspirations and interests have clashed at every turn since the outbreak of the current world-smothering holocaust. The New York Times charged: The United States, Britain and the Soviet Union do not have any definite agreement among themselves regarding the principal problems of their foreign policy.

Coming over the top of the rushing crest of swelling dissatisfaction within the United States over the rudderless, unconstructive foreign policy of the Roosevelt Administration and reflecting the intensity of the diplomatic tussle within the anti-Axis camp, this attack is yet the most sweeping ever made by any anti-Axis journal. The New York Times particularly pointed out the lack of any agreement on the now much mutilated Atlantic Charter and the uncollimated action of the United States and Britain toward the Soviet-Polish border dispute. The vehement voice of the New York Times was also echoed by the New York Herald Tribune which similarly made a trenchant demand for the immediate clarification of the diplomatic policies of the anti-Axis Powers.

The diplomatic clashes, sometimes biangular and at other times triangular, have taken place wherever the anti-Axis countries have met. Their clashes all spring from irreconcilable ambitions. In Latin America, the United States and Britain are preparing for a post-war economic rivalry, the intensity of which has already been foreshadowed by the decision of the financiers of both these countries to make unscrupulous utilization of the Latin American credit balances piling up at London and New York in pushing forward their plans for the economic domination of South America. In the Middle East, the United States' aggressive undertaking to construct an oil pipeline from Saudi Arabia to the coast of the Mediterranean to supply fuel to her warships and aircraft which will be employed in the post-war era to subject the world to American dictatorship has aroused the implacable animosity of the British who consider Western Asia as their traditional sphere of influence. Not only that, the interference of the United States in Palestine over the Zionist question has fanned the smouldering flames of British anger. The post-war schemes of the United States and Britain for world-wide merchant shipping and civilian air services also constitute the seeds of ferocious, cut-throat competition.

In the Mediterranean, the two-spiked struggle between the United States and Britain has become a triangular affair with the Soviet recognition of the Badoglio regime. Here the Anglo-American nations are apparently conniving to frustrate the ambition of the "new Colossus" of Europe. In the Balkans, the Soviet Union has already succeeded in driving out the influence of the United States and Britain from Jugoslavia by establishing a provisional Communist regime under Marshal Brozovich Tito. With the exiled Czech regime, which had been left in the lurch by the Anglo-American countries, the Soviet Union has concluded a treaty of mutual assistance that has aroused grave misgivings at London and has imparted a great impetus to the scheme of bringing the "smaller democracies" of Western Europe under British wings. And last week, this grisly struggle between the Anglo-American countries and the Soviet Union took on grimmer outlines as the Soviets are stated to have demanded a voice in the affairs of Western Europe if the United States and Britain continue so brazenly to meddle in the Balkans and Poland.

Where now is that "unity" that the anti-Axis Powers claimed they had ostensibly forged at the Moscow Conference last year? Where is that collaboration and cohesion which the three anti-Axis figures hailed as an achievement as they emerged from the Teheran Conference? Where is that harmony which the Inter-Allied Mediterranean Advisory Committee is supposed to usher into the Mediterranean? The appeal of the New York Times for a "united" foreign policy among the anti-Axis countries is a lone cry in the vast, dark wilderness of conflicting ambitions. It is an appeal which will not be answered by the anti-Axis nations whose present rivalry points a finger straight to the whirling maelstrom of even greater disunity and struggle for supremacy.

Has Willkie Any Alternative Pan?

According to Cordell Hull, United States Secretary of State, the paramount aim of American foreign policy "is to defeat our enemies as quickly as possible." In these words Hull makes it clear that war is the basis of all American policies, that the United States is not fighting for the attainment of any noble ideals, but that the waging of war in itself is its ultimate objective and its most dominant policy.

Sharp is the contrast between this and the Japanese war aims of self-defense and of according to each nation its rightful place in the world. The policy of the United States has behind it no such clear-cut and lofty war aims—which certainly are worth fighting for—but merely the malfeasant will to challenge and grind into the dust all who dare to refuse to submit to the lust of American imperialism. Hull's recent memorandum clearly indicates the fundamentally and incorrigibly warlike disposition of the United States Government and its driving desire for world hegemony.

The only logical outcome of such a policy is imperialism against other countries and tyranny in domestic affairs. Such an American policy, however, is not to be wondered at for many have been the instances in the past which have disclosed American tyranny and imperialism; the New Deal, which was forced on the American people, being an excellent case of the latter and the provocation of Japan by foul economic and political pressure being a clear example of the former. Despite its beautiful language and seemingly attractive points, Hull's statement did nothing to retrieve the prestige lost by the United States through the blundering foreign and domestic policies of its leaders.

But even in the United States there has arisen among the more seriously minded some self-reflection about American blunders. This self-reflection has brought about the formation of a section of public opinion which openly opposes the Rooseveltian policies of the United States. Representative of such opposition was the denunciation of the Roosevelt Administration delivered by Wendell Willkie, unsuccessful Republican presidential candidate of 1940, in Milwaukee on March 28. Significantly, Willkie has grown more scathing in his criticisms of the Roosevelt Administration and clearly he has reason to offer violent criticism.

In his Milwaukee speech, Willkie condemned the very foundations of the Rooseveltian policies and declared that "one of the tragedies of this war and one of the present difficulties is the loss of our sense of direction and the failure to carry out our objectives." Needless for Willkie to point out, the world knows today that the United States is imperialistically motivated and that the Atlantic Charter has become an instrument of deception. If the United States still wields some influence and retains some semblance of prestige, it is only because of the vast material power at its command.

Though Willkie has drawn attention to himself by pointing out the failures of the Roosevelt Government, it is also tragic that he himself does not seem to have any definite war aims which he would wish to be carried out. It would be interesting to hear if he has any plans of his own for making the Atlantic Charter a living document. Whether he has or not, however, the Atlantic Charter can never attract or impress the smaller nations of the world as it might have done before the United States Government showed itself in its true colors. Once it has become known what is the true attitude of the United States toward the rest of the world, nothing can again allow the world to place any trust in what amounts to a scrap of paper, no matter how beautifully designed and enticingly exhibited.

True Worth

He who delights in man is himself not a perfect man. His affection is not true charity. Depending upon opportunity, he has no true worth. He who is not conversant with both good and evil is not a superior man. He who disregards his reputation is not what a man should be. He who is not absolutely oblivious of his own existence can never be a ruler of men.—Selections from the Philosophy of Chuang Tzu.

The European War Theater

The Balkans Remain Focal Point for Anti-Axis Strategy Against Germany

By MATAICHI KIDO
(From the Sozo)

Part I

The opening of the Second Front in Europe has become of late not merely a means of lightening the German pressure on the Soviet Union on the Eastern Front, but an acute necessity to the United States and Britain, more particularly to the latter. The above fact should be noted in connection with the penetration of Soviet influence into Europe.

Up to the time of the Stalingrad stand, Britain and America flaunted their policy of aid to the Soviet Union and incessantly encouraged her by sending armaments and other supplies necessary for the prosecution of her war. To bear the full brunt of the powerful attack of a victorious Germany, in the event of a Soviet collapse, would be a tremendous weight for the Anglo-American Powers to stand. They therefore desired the Soviets to hold out as long as possible, to somehow struggle on until their own war preparations were completed.

However, with Stalingrad as the turning-point, the Red Army took the offensive, recaptured great areas seized by the Germans and succeeded in crossing and pressing their drive beyond the Dnieper River.

At first, the Anglo-Americans smiled contentedly and regarded this Soviet success with complacency, but with the crossing of the Dnieper by the Red Army at several points, it changed to apprehension, an apprehension as to the future fate of Europe if the Soviet successes continue.

Still Had Reserve

Just how much reserve fighting strength the Soviet Union still has is not clear. It was believed that she had thrown her last reserves into last summer's offensive, but apparently, she still had a surplus for her winter fighting. That the Soviet demand for the Second Front has become steadily more persistent and more uncompromising may signify the dwindling of her reserve fighting strength. However, it cannot be considered so simple. The potentiality of the Ural heavy industries is vast. And her manpower reserves, in spite of two and a half years of attrition on the Eastern Front, may not have been exhausted.

At both the Moscow and Teheran Conferences, the Soviets are said to have emphasized the tremendous sacrifices up to that time and to have made Great Britain and the United States pledge themselves to the immediate formation of the Second Front. Behind her demand was the sinister threat that if they hesitated in spite of their promises, she would reserve the right to take separate action.

America and Britain had secretly hoped that both the Soviets and the Germans would fight until their mutual exhaustion and collapse. For Germany and the Soviet Union to make peace and in consequence, for the latter to restore her national resources and for the former to bring her total strength to bear in the war against them in the West is the event the Anglo-Americans fear greatly. And on the other hand, for the Soviets to gain the upper hand on the Eastern Front, and thus, for her voice and power in Europe to become so great as to exceed theirs, is something they likewise fear.

Forced Into Action

As a result, in order to keep the Soviet Union in the anti-Axis camp and, at the same time, to keep her from gaining too great a voice in European affairs, America and Britain are forced to turn their verbal promises into action and immediately form an effective Second Front.

And now, the problem, will the Second Front prove successful? An Anglo-American failure in an invasion attempt of such magnitude would be catastrophic. Perhaps Great Britain will never be able to rise again, and the United States will undoubtedly have to withdraw from European affairs. It is this risk that has caused delay in the preparations for the invasion attempt. The many surprise raids on the French Coast conducted by the British to date have revealed just how difficult would be an invasion where the German Army has constructed real defenses. And since the Anglo-Americans have this fact in mind, a firm resolve and ample preparation is necessary on their part.

The invasion of Southern France by de Gaullist forces has been rumored for some time, and the Island of Corsica has been set as its base of operation. Although its fighting forces are small, in this case it must be considered as having a potentiality for doing a great deal.

The Anglo-American forces on the Italian Front have shown no particular offensive action but seem to have effected a static front-line and to be marking time, either because they have other plans in mind or because they are helpless in face of the solid German defenses. But it seems to be true that the Anglo-American forces in Italy, rather than advancing into the north, planned to seize Southern Italy and from there conduct an invasion of the Balkans. However, a difference of view in matters of political expediency exists between Great Britain and the Soviet Union.

Reflects Clash of Interests

The question of the Balkan campaign is interesting in that it realistically reflects the clash of interest in the struggle for power in Europe. Following the First World War, Great Britain recognized the independence of the three Baltic States, as well as Finland, restored Poland as a strong State in Eastern Europe, made Czechoslovakia free, enlarged the territory of and strengthened Rumania, and besides doing all this, created Jugoslavia with Serbia as its center. And thus, she erected a string of "buffer States" like a screen from Northern Europe, through Eastern Europe and clear down into the Balkans, a protective wall against the western encroachment of Communism. Today, when the situation of the Soviet-German war front has increased the Soviet voice in European affairs, Great Britain is again considering the same steps regarding the Europe of the future.

This is the League of Eastern Europe, the so-called Balkan League. Before the present war, Britain observed how the States of Eastern Europe and of the Balkans continually struggled against one another and ultimately collapsed, mutually spent. Therefore, she proposes to bind these States together and form a league. But her true intentions are thereby to form one jaw of a pincer to act in concert with the other, herself, against the stronger States of Western Europe and also to form a protective wall with which to halt the westward advance of Communism.

From the Soviet point of view, to have Great Britain, an allied nation prosecuting the same war, contemplating such a plan is disagreeable. And consequently, she has opposed Great Britain's every move and has come forth with an altogether hostile attitude.

Following the Teheran Conference, the establishment of a Communistic regime in Jugoslavia and the stepping up of the nerve war against the Balkan Axis States of Bulgaria, Rumania, and Hungary are conspicuous.

Guerilla Band Arose

After the Balkan campaign of 1941, there arose in Jugoslavia an anti-Axis guerilla band under the leadership of General Draja Mikhailovich, who had been appointed Defense Minister of the exile Jugoslav regime, and therefore importance was attached to his subsequent moves. However, his actual power was not great. At one time, he had to halt his activities due to a severe shortage of arms and ammunition. The forces that rose in opposition to him with startling rapidity, are the communistically-tinged partisan forces under the leadership of General Josep "Tito" Brozovich. The latter appeared on the tide of unrest sweeping Jugoslavia following its downfall in 1941 and, steadily gaining foothold with Communistic ideologies as its basis, soon became a moving force, overwhelming Mikhailovich's influence.

Although Great Britain took a stand supporting Mikailovich's exile Government in Cairo, with the Teheran Conference as an excuse, she did an about-face and threw her support to Tito's group.

With Soviet, Tito established within Jugoslavia a local Communistic regime. He named himself, Field Marshal and assumed leadership of military affairs.

Since Great Britain now has thrown her support to Tito's group, it naturally became necessary for her to readjust her relations with the exile government in Cairo, which claiming King Peter as its head, cannot merge so simply with the rebel Tito. Nevertheless, it cannot be denied that a regime situated within a country has greater power than an exile one. This is why Britain, wishing to merge these two factions, has begun her manipulations. However, supposing she does succeed, it is doubtful whether Tito's Communistic regime would recognize the existence of a Royalty and accept the conservative elements surrounding it. So, in all probability, if the two should merge, it would mean the end of the exile government in Cairo and a broadening and strengthening of the structure and the powers of rebel Tito's group. In other words, this would mean Britain's political defeat and a Soviet victory in Jugoslavia.

(To Be Concluded)

ARGENTINA SHUNS U.S. MEDDLING

Neighbor Nations Affected by Nationalistic Tendency

By OUR FOREIGN EDITOR

It has been reported that the United States, having realized the inefficacy of its recent act of severing diplomatic relations with Argentina and its attempt to break down that country's daring protest against American pressure, is conferring with Britain for a more effective pressure of economic and shipping disruption against Argentina. On the other hand, it has been also reported that Argentina is determined to continue its unshakable policy of rejecting the American policy of interference in its domestic questions and to insist on its independent and unfettered actions in foreign as well as domestic affairs.

Argentina has been substantiating its policy of independence by suitable and appropriate measures. She has recently closed the offices of the Associated Press and the United Press in that country and has taken action to suppress the illegal activities of companies financed by American capital and which have been creating disturbances in that country. It is a singular fact that the American policy of bringing pressure on Argentina has only served to rekindle the spirit of national unity among the people of the Argentine Republic and to make them all the more tenacious in upholding their policy of national independence, the vital underlying principle of Argentina.

Moreover, American injustice has incurred the righteous indignation of the Argentine masses as indicated by a recent anti-American demonstration of the citizens of Buenos Aires. Their anti-American sentiment has steadily increased during recent months.

General Farrell, the new President of Argentina, seems to have been successful in bringing about a greater consolidation of the home-front against the United States policy of interference, and he is receiving the whole-hearted and zealous support of his people for his policy of upholding national integrity. In a recent interview given to a correspondent of "Informaciones," an Argentine journal, President Farrell clarified that his country is following a foreign policy of national independence, indicating this to be the foundation of all policies. He made the following statement indicating that the solution of the labor problem in Argentina is also to be brought about on the basis of national independence as the underlying principle:

"The degree of our care for the problem of national life is expressed in the establishment of the so-called Labor and Assurance Secretariat, which is conducted by one of our military leaders. His supreme principle is the integral re-establishment of Argentine nationality."

The unity between the Argentine people and army and navy has been greatly consolidated and the whole nation is intent on carrying out its national slogan: "Make Argentina more Argentine."

Affects Neighbor Nations

This intense patriotic and nationalistic tendency of Argentina cannot but affect the attitude of its neighbors such as Bolivia, Chile and Paraguay, all of which have had national revolutions based on a similar spirit of nationalism. There is a growing tendency to unite them closer together with the final object of establishing a sort of South American bloc among these four liberty-loving nations. All of these four countries have been showing a marked reaction to the American "Good Neighbor" policy which in reality is nothing more than imperialism and the Washington Government has indicated its great apprehension in the imminent disruption of its pan-American solidarity. Their economic interdependence will prove a potent factor for bringing these four Latin American nations to closer relations and amity, but their common nationalistic sentiment and desire for maintaining their independence will be a great factor in their cooperation. The greater the American pressure brought upon them, the more intense will be their reaction and their resolution to fight for their integral national existence.

As an example of the hostile attitude of Argentina against American aggression may be cited the recent press interview given by General Luis C. Perlinger, Argentine Minister of Home Affairs, who declared that there is no reason for an ambassador to stay in Argentina whose government has no diplomatic relations with that country, thereby hinting that he may demand the withdrawal of Ambassador Norman Armour out of Argentina. The Home Minister stated his views on the deceptive Anglo-American policy substantially as follows:

"Although the Anglo-Americans have been maintaining that they are fighting for the principle of freedom, the truth is that the present World War is not over the problem of freedom. If the Anglo-Americans should win the war, they will certainly carry out their policy of world hegemony and Argentina herself will be placed under their subjection. It is incumbent upon us to keep out of this war."

American plutocratic imperialism has been exposed by serious minded people throughout the world. Despite the American conceit that Latin America has been placed under complete American domination, the fact is that its nations are fully awake to the grim reality of American imperialism and aggressive policy under the masks of humanity and freedom.

Future Course for China

Solidification of Internal Structure Primary Requisite For Success in Fighting Anglo-U.S. Imperialism

By TOMOYUKI ISHIHAMA
(From the Yosuko)

The main motive power of China's political affairs is undoubtedly its national movement, the object of which is to develop her into an independent and unified national state. Dr. Sun Yat-sen pointed out two means by which this object is to be realized, namely, the exclusion of imperialism externally and the political unification of the Chinese nation in its internal aspect.

By the time the Chinese movement was started, Western nations had already established their imperialistic foothold in her territory. Dr. Sun lamented over the fact that his country was a quasicolony, and during the subsequent period, Western Powers continued their imperialistic activities by means of their trade and financial powers.

Under such circumstances, China started an anti-imperialistic activity. Such an anti-foreign movement had been also seen during the Ching Dynasty which was based upon her growing national consciousness, and was a form of protest against the domination of Western Powers. Its peak was reached during the period of 1924-27 when several serious outbreaks such as the "May Fourth Incident" and the "May Thirtieth Incident" took place. This rapid advance of the movement was undoubtedly stimulated by various political and social phenomena including the following: the intensification of Western imperialism in China following the close of the Sino-Japanese War, the rise of the idea of national self-determination at the close of the First World War, the rise of a Communist movement after the establishment of the Soviet regime in Russia.

Were Diametrically Opposed

While the external phase of the Chinese national movement gradually increased its intensity until it almost became fanatical, the other phase namely, the political unification of the Chinese, failed to make much headway. Nay, at times it seemed to go in the opposite direction. While Chinese warlords divided up the country, proposal for a division of China and its international control came more than once from some Western nations. It is clear that these internal and external factors were diametrically opposed to the political unification of China. Moreover, there was a proposal for the establishment of a provincial self-government on a line similar to the American and Swiss systems. But this, as justly pointed out by the first Kuomintang convention, tended to discourage the political unification of China, for if each province of China enjoyed self-government, it would be impossible to bring her national unification.

The history of China extending over a period of four thousand years has had a profound influence on her modern political existence. One of the primary traits is that politics in that country remained absolutely isolated from the people. It is well known that a long string of revolutions in China were mere changes of dynasties and the life of the masses remained absolutely intact. During the middle ages, China's central government was carried out by bureaucrats who passed civil service examinations and, in close collaboration with the propertied and landed class of the provinces, monopolized the government. As the people were not consulted in political matters and otherwise failed to participate therein, they came to show no interest in them. Their sole interest lay in their daily life.

Created Self-Governing Bodies

The development of an economic system of guild organization and various self-governing defense, religious and social organizations is also due to the absence of relations between politics and the people in that country. Since they could not depend on the central or local government for protection and welfare, the people come to create such self-governing organizations.

The second characteristic is racial strife which was seen in all stages of her national life. The main nucleus of the Chinese since olden times is said to be the Hans but in early times their number and the area of their abode were both restricted. Many of the other tribes or races were called "barbarians" in distinction with the more civilized Hans and some of them held China under their control. It was by absorbing these tribes that the Hans became a great people, but there was a constant feud within the internal composition of the Hans among different stocks. However, the keenest feud was seen between the Hans and the tribes that inhabited the outlying regions of China. These tribes were a constant menace to the peace of China as they would seize any opportunity for making military inroads.

Thirdly, China has had the big family which has proved a powerful social force in her community. So great is the influence of the family system that it is said to be the very foundation of her social structure. The center of the Chinese community is the family instead of the state. This characteristic has its influence even today and has proved a great impediment to the needed political unification of that country, and has been a source of her national weaknesses.

China has a just reason for opposing the imperialistic inroads of the Western powers because she must be free from such alien influences in order to maintain her national sovereignty and independence. But she must be strong enough herself in order to realize such a purpose.

Manifested in Foreign Policy

China's failure to bring about her internal unification and the consequent weakness of her national power has been manifested in her foreign policy to a remarkable extent. She has not been able to adopt a diplomatic policy based upon her own power, and she came to adopt the so-called foreign policy of "setting one foreign nation against another." The outcome of such a policy is obvious: China may be able to oppose one nation against which she has the support of another but she must inevitably be subservient to the latter. China adopted the policy of opposing Japan with the assistance of Western powers as far back as 1930 when Chinese diplomats contended that China should ally herself with the Anglo-Americans against Japan on the Pacific. The present policy of Chungking in the Pacific War is thus an extension of this policy. But her dependence on the Anglo-Americans inevitably means her subservience to them. The various diplomatic events during the China Incident which China faced in her relations with the Anglo-Americans such as the wheat consortium, the currency reform and the like have resulted in the consolidation of the political and economic fetters of the Anglo-Americans upon China to a remarkable extent.

That the conditions in the interior region of China even today are those of a colony or a semi-colony has been pointed out by Chungking's foremost agricultural expert in his book entitled "Problems of Agrarian Economy in Chungking-Controlled Areas." He points out that the financial investments of the Anglo-Americans greatly dwindled after the outbreak of the Pacific War, but that their political and economic influences have been rather consolidated. He also clarifies that the Anglo-Americans have been using their professed friendship toward China in strengthening their actual power in China. Words of warning have often come from some of the serious-minded members of the Kuomintang and of the Communist Party in China regarding her dependence on the Anglo-American nations.

Impossible of Actualization

Chungking boasts of its basic policy of opposing foreign nations. But such a policy is obviously impossible of actualization when undertaken by a weak national power, one which must effect a political unification of her own people in order to build a modern state. And if such a nation wishes to carry out this policy at all cost, she will have to rely upon other nations' assistance to such an extent as would imperil her very independence. Although the real object of China's nationalism is to attain the status of a modern nation, such an unwise foreign policy will drive her in just the opposite direction. This is by far the most serious problem for contemporary China.

Both Japan and China alike were faced by the menace of Western imperialism some 70 years ago, but Japan acted more wisely than China and as a result of this, has emerged a powerful independent nation while China remained in status a colony or a semi-colony. Our nation did not adopt any policy of foolhardy opposition to these imperialistic nations. We avoided frontal collision with them as far as possible in our attempt to abolish unilateral treaties with them. We realized that we should be strong enough to make our demands respected by these Western nations and we set about to strengthen our real national power. China should profit by our example and first strengthen her national power.